1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
2	IN TACOMA
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4	TOMMY BROWN,)
5	Plaintiff,) No. CV20-680DGE)
6	v.)
7	TRANSWORLD SYSTEMS, INC,) et al.,)
8) Defendants.)
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11	SCHEDULING CONFERENCE
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13	February 23, 2023
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15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID G. ESTUDILLO
16 17	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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	Barry L. Fanning, RMR, CRR - Official Court Reporter

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2	APPEARANCES:	
3	For the Plaintiff:	Scott Borison BORISON FIRM
4		Christina Henry HENRY & DEGRAAFF
5		Phillip Robinson CONSUMER LAW CENTER
7 8 9	For the Defendant Transworld Systems, Inc.:	Bryan Shartle SESSIONS ISRAEL & SHARTLE Emily Harris CORR CRONIN
		CORR CRONIN
11 12	For the Defendant Patenaude & Felix APC:	Marc Rosenberg LEE SMART
13	For the Defendant US	
14	Bank:	Albert Rota JONES DAY
15		Thomas Abbott PERKINS COIE
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09:02:24AM 1	THE CLERK: This is the matter of Brown versus
09:02:28AM 2	Transworld Systems, Incorporated, Cause No. CV20-680DGE.
09:02:35AM 3	Counsel for plaintiff, please make an appearance.
09:02:38AM 4	MS. HENRY: Christina Henry, attorney for the
09:02:41AM 5	plaintiff.
09:02:43AM 6	MR. BORISON: Good morning, your Honor. Scott
09:02:45AM 7	Borison, also for the plaintiff.
09:02:46AM 8	MR. ROBINSON: Good morning, your Honor. Phillip
09:02:48AM 9	Robinson on behalf of the plaintiff.
09:02:51AM 10	THE CLERK: For defendants.
09:02:55ам 11	MR. ROTA: This is Albert Rota from Jones Day,
09:02:59АМ 12	for U.S. Bank.
09:03:01AM 13	MR. ABBOTT: Thomas Abbott on behalf of defendant
09:03:05АМ 14	U.S. Bank and the defendants Student Loan Trusts.
09:03:13АМ 15	THE COURT: Mr. Rosenberg, we see your lips
09:03:17ам 16	moving but you are muted.
09:03:20ам 17	MR. ROSENBERG: I apologize. Marc Rosenberg for
09:03:24АМ 18	defendant Patenaude & Felix APC.
09:03:29ам 19	MS. HARRIS: Your Honor, Emily Harris for
09:03:32АМ 20	defendant TSI.
09:03:35ам 21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you and good
09:03:37ам 22	morning. I think everybody identified themselves for the
09:03:40AM 23	record. Just a note, so my kids' school was called for a
09:03:48АМ 24	snow day today, so you might hear some people in the
09:03:51AM 25	background every once in a while yelling at each other,

FYI.

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and then you will see me immediately mute and probably 09:03:54AM 1 turn around and yell back at them to be quiet. 09:03:56AM 2 have two teenage daughter and a boy who is almost a 09:04:01AM 3 09:04:05AM 4 teenager. They fight about everything.

letting you know.

Good morning and welcome, everyone. Glad to have you all here. I want to talk about scheduling, of course, and other issues that you identified in the joint status report that was filed. I know everybody kind of knows each other on this case because it has been around for a little bit of time. Hopefully we can kind of discuss about what we are doing and how we are going to accomplish getting this case ready for trial and/or resolution.

I think the big issue first is just to talk about the basic scheduling. Both parties have produced two proposed schedules for the case to proceed.

A basic question, though, I have with regard to the class certification, and this is for plaintiffs, I suppose, what is your timeline? What do you think your timeline is to do what you need to do in order to present a motion for class certification?

MR. BORISON: Your Honor, this is Scott Borison. The timeline is depending on -- it is really dependent on the discovery we are able to access. I would think we would be in a position in a period of anywhere from 120 to

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150 days to file a motion for class certification.

THE COURT: And the reason I ask that is, of course, both parties raised the one-way intervention rule. Each side says, hey, the other side should not be allowed to file a response to the motion until the class certification issue is dealt with. That just tells me, well, geez, I think both parties are probably right. We probably need to get the class certification issue resolved before we hear any dispositive motions. Again, both parties are raising the same issue as to why the other side should not be allowed to file some type of responsive motion.

My thoughts are, I want to see a scheduling order that first focuses on class certification and anything that needs to be done in order to have the parties ready to brief that, and then argue it, of course, and then the Court should make a decision.

I'm going to try to share my screen here, if I can, and show you what I pulled from another case that we have had before. One second as I try to figure out how to do this. I used to be able to know how to do this. There we go. Share screen. Can you see that, what I have just put up there?

MR. ABBOTT: Your Honor, can you make that a little bigger?

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Yeah. So this is what was done in THE COURT: Basically we identified dates for disclosure of any experts related to the class certification, basically focused on discovery related to class first, and then set a briefing schedule, and then, of course, a hearing to determine as is required by the And then after the court makes a decision on the class certification, we come back together and set a more formal schedule for opt-out period, any disclosure or fact discovery, basically dispositive motions, et cetera, and then identify the trial dates.

That's what I am thinking needs to be done in this case, again, for the sole reason -- not the sole reason, but the major reason is both parties agree the class certification needs to be determined first before the other side is allowed to file their motion for a dispositive -- a dispositive motion, rather.

MR. BORISON: Your Honor, from the plaintiff's The one issue I would raise

perspective, that's fine. with the Court is the bifurcation of discovery. reason I raise that is because my experience is when we start bifurcating between class and merits discovery, so to speak, what ends up happening is we have collateral litigation as to what's the scope of the discovery that we are conducting at the time. It seems to bog down the

09:08:27AM 1 ability to go ahead and complete the discovery necessary 09:08:29AM 2 to meet the schedule.

The only -- What I would suggest -- The other part of that, your Honor, sometimes what ends up happening is if we are limited to class discovery, so to speak, the response or opposition often goes into merits issues, explaining why the case shouldn't go forward as a class.

I have no problem with the schedule that you are proposing. I am bringing up the issue, if I understood you correctly, saying bifurcating the discovery to limit it to strictly class issues.

THE COURT: I will hear from defense on this issue. Maybe I'm going a little too far on that. Maybe that's not exactly what I was hoping to express. I do think discovery needs to be done, no matter what, as to the merits of the case. And I don't disagree, why put that on hold? That should probably go forward.

What I want to do before setting any trial dates, any final deadlines for quote/unquote dispositive motions and closing discovery, I want to set those off until after we make a decision on class certification. That's really my goal, let's get these deadlines put into place for class certification. But I don't disagree that ultimately the parties need to do discovery on the merits of the case. There is probably no reason to put that off, I suppose.

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There really isn't, because it is going to happen.

Let me hear from defense. Thoughts on a schedule?

My thought, again, is just to put this type of schedule in for the sole purpose of setting a hearing date and/or noting date for the class certification motion. But it's not to limit discovery solely to the class issues. But I do want this type of schedule so that we can focus on class first, and then set another schedule afterwards, after we determine class. But thoughts from any defense counsel on this type of schedule?

MR. ROTA: Sure, your Honor. This is Al Rota from U.S. Bank. On the initial issue of the one-way intervention rule, that rule exists to protect defendants from motions by plaintiffs -- dispositive motions by plaintiffs prior to class certification. Because, in theory, if the plaintiff were to win a motion like that, it would possibly apply, in the future, to class members who would then want to opt in when perhaps they might have wanted to opt out.

Whereas, if the defendant were to bring a motion concerning an issue, which I think is what the defendants contemplated here, one, that may not raise the specific concerns that the one-way intervention rule exists to protect. But, also, it would be the defendants that take the risk that the decision on such a motion will only

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apply to the main defendant, and the decision would not then apply to potential class members. That's why we proposed the scheduling in this matter.

And that kind of fits in hand with phasing the discovery, in such a way that we could address what tends to be the key issue in these types of cases, which is whether or not the trusts owned the loans. That's why the defendants proposed the schedule they did.

I believe that even if we were to go through the schedule that you set forth here, your Honor, the merits that Mr. Borison raised in terms of the class will likely turn on, as they did in Hoffman before Judge Zilly, the same types of ownership questions that would be raised by such phase discovery as the defendants suggest.

MR. SHARTLE: This is Bryan Shartle on behalf of the defendant TSI. I will try not to repeat what Mr. Rota has stated. I do think, at a minimum, I would ask before your Honor rule on this, if you are inclined to decide certification, at least give us the opportunity to file some papers on this, because there is a history behind the one-way intervention rule.

As Mr. Rota explained, this rule was in place to protect defendants. Historically plaintiffs would file early motions to get a ruling on liability, and then class members would intervene into a class action after

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liability has been decided in favor of the plaintiff class.

That, obviously, is sort of a perversion of the process and encouraged classes where liability had already been established.

Fast forward in time, as the comments to Rule 23 make very clear, there are a lot of reasons now why defendants may choose to have the liability issue decided first.

If they prevail on that motion for summary judgment, as Mr. Rota just noted, that ruling is only going to be binding on the named parties. It's not going to create any binding liability for the class members. That's the risk that defendants take by filing that early motion for summary judgment, is that there could be a subsequent bite at the apple in a separate case with an unnamed plaintiff that was a class member in the existing case.

So that's the risk that the defendants take, but that does not permit the plaintiffs to seek an early finding of liability.

Again, the one-way intervention rule, which the plaintiffs speak of here, is to protect defendants. So the defendants are the ones that are asking for that opportunity to file that motion. That does not mean that the plaintiffs should be given the same opportunity.

And, again, there is quite a bit of commentary out

Even the Manual for Complex Litigation talks about there. the fact that defendants should be given the opportunity to file early dispositive motions if they so choose.

> In this instance, it is going to avoid a lot of expense and time for both the parties and the Court. so we ask that we be given that opportunity. And if your Honor would like to see some papers on this issue, I have previously briefed this issue before, this exact issue, as to whether or not the plaintiffs should be given the opportunity to file their early motion.

> MR. ROTA: If I may, just dropping in here again? I think the motions that the defendants have contemplated That issue may or may not even raise focuses on an issue. It may narrow some claims. full liability. But I'm not sure that is a full liability determination. And if there were papers, I think we would be able to clarify that, your Honor.

> THE COURT: Let me hear from any other defendants first before I hear from plaintiff on this issue. Plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Borison?

MR. BORISON: Yes, your Honor. I think the one-way intervention issue, as the Court framed it, is really just a matter of fairness. They would like the Court to go ahead and give them the opportunity to go ahead and move for summary judgment early in the case

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before class certification, as they have addressed. Not only that, they want to limit discovery on those type of issues so they tee up their motion without any sort of

discussion of the general.

The ownership issue is one of the issues, but the claims that are here are the filing of complaints when they don't have the proof in place. As well, that's what the Court decided in the motion to dismiss, that it was a matter of an unfair and deceptive practice how they went about trying to collect these things when they didn't have information available at the time of filing. So it is not the only issue. It is not the determinative issue here.

The idea that we should go ahead and spend time on just this sole issue for some period of time, I guess -- I'm not even sure what they are proposing as far as the period of time, but to bifurcate or, you know, even trifurcate the case, is basically what they are saying, that there should be three phases. It should be a phase dealing with their ability to file a motion for summary judgment on a partial issue that does not resolve the case, then we go to class certification, then we go to the general merits.

All of that just creates collateral litigation in the discovery phase of this case that is unnecessary.

The Court's proposal to go ahead and deal with the

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class certification is a sound one, and one followed by most courts. With the exception of the traditional -years ago the traditional thing was to bifurcate the class certification and also bifurcate the discovery. Given recent cases, for instance Walmart versus Dukes, where the Court said, no, you sort of have to delve into the merits, that bifurcation issue -- the bifurcation of the motion practice still exists, but the bifurcation of discovery has basically disappeared, at least in my experience.

So I think there is no downside to -- We are going to have to do this discovery going forward. And this idea that, as far as the ownership issue, for instance -- At a minimum, your Honor, keep in mind that this case comes before you after there has been decisions from the state court that are entitled to full faith and credit. At a minimum, even if the Court doesn't give full faith and credit and adopt the state court proceedings, there is going to end up being some sort of factual issue based on the state court pleadings and the state court motion practice that would already exist.

The bottom line is, the idea that there is going to be a summary judgment that is going to have -- be free of any factual disputes is inaccurate here, because of the state court proceedings that have already been determined, that they did not -- that they were not able to show

09:19:04AM 1 ownership at that point.

So what they are proposing in this context is really just sort of a collateral case to be tried that's not going to resolve anything. Ultimately, we are just going to come back to the class certification.

I think we support the Court's idea of setting the class certification schedule, get that resolved, and they can raise whatever issues they want in contention -- in conjunction with the class certification.

We also have the economy of doing the discovery rather than taking a witness now, asking limited issues, and then coming back and having to depose that same person again, because, you know, the Court limited the discovery the first round. It just doesn't make any economical sense for anyone.

Again, we are fully in support of the Court's proposal, with the caveat that it shouldn't really limit the discovery to class certification issues, so to speak.

MR. ROTA: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROTA: Just in response to Mr. Borison, I don't think there is a likelihood your Honor would have to have a three-phase case. If you were to agree with defendants that there could be a phasing as to the initial ownership question, it would still result, I believe, in a

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two-phase, with the second phase moving straight to the full merits and class certification issues that Mr. Borison spoke about.

By having the phasing, you would eliminate the concern about getting through class certification (inaudible), hear the motion that the defendants have proposed.

THE COURT: I'm debating in my head or envisioning something that is kind of in between what both sides want, and basically building into the same schedule the same dates for your motion that you wish to file, dispositive motion, basically putting in here plaintiff's motion for class certification due on, and then pick a And likewise, on that same date defendant's motion -- dispositive motion on ownership issues, and follow the same briefing schedule.

The only reason I am thinking about that is because there may be some interplay between the ability -- Again, I hear plaintiff's perspective, well, there are other issues involved. But there may be some interplay between whether or not the plaintiff would be an appropriate class representative if in fact the defense dispositive motion were successful. So there is kind of an interplay there.

I think to balance that, it may be best then to just put the same deadline in for filing of class certification

and the same deadline for the dispositive motion that the 09:22:31AM 1 defendants want to bring. And still everybody doing the 09:22:35AM 2 discovery that needs to be done. And then we would still, 09:22:39AM 3 09:22:47AM 4 after we make decisions on the class certification issue -- which, again, we will make a decision on the 09:22:49AM 5 summary judgment issue that defendants want to raise. 09:22:52AM 6 09:22:55AM 7 When we do both of those at the same time, then depending on what pans out after that, we could then set final dates 09:22:59AM 8 for completion of discovery, which hopefully would be 09:23:03AM 9 09:23:06AM 10 fairly short by then, and a trial date that would work 09:23:09AM 11 with everybody. 09:23:13AM 12

MR. ROTA: I have one further question there, I can see the interplay that you raised in terms of the named plaintiff and his ability to advocate fully on behalf of the class. I'm not commenting on that here, but I understand the issue.

Would the parties in what you just discussed have an opportunity to brief final summary judgment motions after the class certification question? I ask that because I don't know if plaintiff is contemplating a motion. Ι believe they have brought such motions in other cases.

I think outside of the ownership question, the defendants would likely have other summary judgment issues that they would be able to raise at the completion of (inaudible).

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THE COURT: My thought process was, yes, there would still be a subsequent dispositive motion deadline for both parties at that point.

MR. SHARTLE: Your Honor, I have one related question. That deadline that you are talking about tying the class cert motion deadline for the filing of dispositive motion, that dispositive motion, again, I would ask that it be limited to the defendant being permitted to file a motion at that time, not plaintiff. Again, that would, in my view, be contrary to the one-way intervention rule.

If defendant decides to file an early motion that -again, I would still ask that it be earlier than the class
cert deadline. But I hear your Honor. To the extent you
want that filing to occur simultaneously, that it only be
defendants that are permitted to file that, not
plaintiffs. And at any subsequent motion for summary
judgment, at some later point, defendants could rebrief
any other legal issue, and then at that time plaintiffs
could file any type of motion for summary judgment they
like.

THE COURT: The one issue that has popped into my head, inevitably defendants are going to say, we believe we have ownership of this -- have ownership of these notes or loans. The counterargument from the plaintiffs will

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be -- at least one of them will be, this issue has already been decided and they are precluded from raising this And so inevitably it's almost as if -- Assuming issue. If in fact the Court were to deny your motion based on that ground that defendant -- excuse me, that plaintiffs argue this was already -- is precluded, it's almost like a summary judgment motion, in a sense, the other way. Because if I rule against you in favor of plaintiff on that issue, then it's just a matter of them turning it around and saying, your Honor, you already ruled on it, basically, and we want the summary judgment going the other way on this issue. So it is kind of going to be decided almost -- potentially, that particular issue.

MR. ROSENBERG: Your Honor, I think you could decide it --

THE COURT: If I were to grant your motion -- I apologize, Mr. Rosenberg. If I were to grant your motion on that ground, then by definition I think plaintiff's motion in the future, even though they might want to file it again, would probably -- I would deny it right away, saying, look, I already decided this issue by letting -- I granted it on your side.

MR. SHARTLE: The only thing I would respectfully disagree with, your Honor, is the denial of our motion is

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just denial -- not necessarily some legal finding that 09:27:07AM 1 supports the plaintiff's theory, but that there are 09:27:11AM 2 genuine issues of material fact. I don't see that as 09:27:15AM 3 necessarily requiring a subsequent granting of a motion 09:27:19AM 4 the other way.

> And I would say, respectfully, your Honor, that I think this issue -- this is a pure legal issue as to whether NCSLT meeting is evidentiary burdening, and a state court trial is some kind of binding legal conclusion that they don't own the loan. That is a simple legal issue that I think we will be able to quickly resolve.

It is true that, as defendants point out, putting forth all sorts of evidence, and plaintiff's counsel is well aware of this evidence, they have seen it, as to why trusts do in fact own these loans. And we are going to present that to your Honor, and show you the caselaw that there is no binding legal conclusion as the plaintiff suggests here.

Again, I don't think that, if you were to not agree with the evidence we present, that means that plaintiffs ultimately prevail on their summary judgment. There is the possibility of a gray in between area.

THE COURT: I think you're right, there probably is a possibility of a gray in between area, but there is also a possibility that there is no gray in between area.

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O9:28:37AM 1 It may in fact go the other way. You're right, there is a O9:28:41AM 2 possibility of a gray in between, but ultimately once we make a decision we will find out if there is a gray in between or not.

MR. SHARTLE: What about this -- as a possibility, your Honor, what if we briefed the legal issue of issue preclusion now? I mean, that doesn't require any discovery. That is a legal brief on the law.

THE COURT: Hold on. Let me hear from plaintiff, Mr. Rota, and then we will have you comment.

MR. BORISON: Your Honor, I think what you point out is sort of the tension between how Rule 56 operates and this issue of one-way intervention. Rule 56 basically says, as the issues are presented to the Court, that the Court can still -- whether it grants it in toto or not, there are still determinations that can be made by the Court as part of that proceeding.

One of the issues that's, you know, going to be presented is what the Court has pointed out, which is what if that state court finding is preclusive? Basically they are asking you to do a modified version of the Rule 56, don't do the full rule that provides for those type of determinations by the court, even if the motion is not granted in part. So they are really asking to modify Rule 56 on the basis of a one-way intervention.

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But it really doesn't make sense, because, first of all, they are going to have to come in and say there is no genuine issue as to a material fact which presents a legal issue for the Court to decide. And if you decide that legal issue against them, as the Court points out, that's basically a ruling in favor of the plaintiff. So this idea that somehow we can, you know, limit how you approach Rule 56 in this particular instance is inconsistent with how the rule is set up.

MR. ROSENBERG: Your Honor, Marc -- Sorry. I thought you were done.

THE COURT: Mr. Rosenberg, it is going to be Mr. Rota next.

MR. ROTA: Your Honor, I hear Mr. Borison,
Mr. Shartle, and your comments. What I might suggest here
is that we set up a schedule that gives the defendants the
option to file the contemplated motion at or around the
date of class certification motions, as you suggested. To
the extent we think there might be some kind of a legal
issue, the way that you have raised and then Mr. Borison
discussed, the parties can think through that prior to
making some kind of motion. If we have to, if we think it
is worthwhile, perhaps in advance we can meet and confer
with plaintiffs and request leave from you to file a
motion, such as Mr. Shartle suggested.

O9:31:36AM 1 I think for purposes of setting a schedule now and
O9:31:38AM 2 getting this case moving, I think that the defendants
Should have the option, which they may or may not take, to
O9:31:46AM 4 file a summary judgment motion on the issue of class
O9:31:49AM 5 ownership at or around the same time as class
O9:31:53AM 6 certification. And then I think we can cut through a lot
O9:31:56AM 7 of the back and forth we just had.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Rosenberg, one last comment.

MR. ROSENBERG: Yes, your Honor. I think a little bit of clarification might be helpful here. People have been saying plaintiffs and defendants. There are separate defendants. I believe it would just be the trust -- Other defendant counsel can correct me if I'm wrong. It is just the trust that would be moving on the loan ownership issue.

In regard to my client, Patenaude & Felix, which was the attorney in the underlying case, there would be no issue preclusion. There is caselaw in Washington and other caselaw basically saying issue preclusion or claim preclusion does not apply to an attorney who did not have an opportunity to defend their own interests in the underlying case. And we can present that to you.

I would note, also, your Honor, plaintiffs had indicated that basically it would limit discovery, they

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may have to come back and, for example, depose someone
twice. But I would note, your Honor, if the Court does
permit the trust to proceed and make this motion, it would
only relate to the one loan in regard to Mr. Brown.

And then if the defendants were to prevail, there is potentially a lot of non-parties and even parties who would not need to give any discovery, at least certainly not on certain issues.

I think the final thing I would say is, and this is a minor point, I guess, plaintiffs also argued that somehow the 12(b)(6) motion decided anything. It is just a motion on the pleadings. The Court decided that the pleadings plausibly state a claim. There were no findings on that. So the statement that the Court made findings and decisions in the ruling on the 12(b)(6), will not, I don't believe, control the factual issues as they go forward on the case.

I think that's what I was going to say, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Rosenberg.

I also appreciate that last comment, the 12(b)(6) motion

basically at this point only does minor things which keep

the claims alive. Ms. Henry, you have a comment.

MS. HENRY: Your Honor, I was the attorney on the state court case. It was a motion for summary judgment.

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It was a dispositive motion in state court.

THE COURT: Thank you. I think this is what I'm going to do: I'm going to have after this hearing --My share screen left. After this hearing I'm going to have my courtroom deputy send you this table without these Again, these dates are from another case. I will dates. have my courtroom deputy send you this table, and then you can modify it to also include a line -- or lines rather for the single dispositive motion that the defendant U.S. Bank has identified to correspond with the deadlines for the motion for class certification. And then the response, reply, et cetera, include that in there.

And I want the parties, of course, to meet and confer to come up with dates, when they think they would have the discovery necessary to present those motions, when they think that discovery will be completed by, come up with dates, and then fill in the responses. Hopefully the parties can come to agreement with that.

If the parties cannot come to agreement on dates, then, of course, file a joint status report that submits from each side's perspective what they believe the correct dates should be, I will review, and eventually I will just pick dates that I think are appropriate given what the parties have suggested.

But I am hoping the parties can come up with a

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schedule that they agree with based on this table that I have here.

But I'm not limiting discovery, because, again, I think the parties should move forward with discovery.

It's not limited simply to the class issues. Discovery is available for all issues.

And once then we make decisions on that initial discovery -- excuse me, the initial dispositive motion that U.S. Bank wants to bring, and make a decision on the class certification, once we do that we will then meet again and finalize a final schedule for final dispositive motions, pretrial dates and deadlines, and the trial date, which hopefully won't be too far out, because most of the discovery should have been done by now -- or by that point in time.

Questions? Questions on that?

MR. BORISON: Your Honor, from the plaintiff, the only question I have is, and it might help, I assume whatever date the motions are due, that they would be the same? I anticipate the defendants coming back and saying, well, they should file theirs before the class cert. The only thing I would ask is whether you anticipate that deadline for motions would apply equally to both?

THE COURT: Right now I am saying they apply equally to both. If the parties somehow think they can

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reach agreement on a different date, I will leave that to
you to come up with an agreement. If you can't come up
with an agreement on that then the issue is flagged, and I
will decide the motion at the same time basically.

Again, I think there may be some interplay there. Of course, we won't know until we see it. There may be some interplay about is this an appropriate plaintiff for the class, whatever the class is proposed to be, if in fact this motion for the defense is granted would that still be an appropriate plaintiff. That's why I think there is some interplay there.

All right. I will ask the parties to -- When do you think you can meet and confer and get back to me with a proposed schedule, and/or a joint status report that says here is plaintiff's proposed schedule, and here are the other parties' proposed schedules? Three weeks? I know there are many of you so I don't know how easy it is for all of you to get together.

MR. SHARTLE: Your Honor, if you are willing to give us three weeks, I think that would be great. We would appreciate it.

THE COURT: Three-week deadline from today. That puts us out to February 16th. You can meet and confer and get us a joint agreed schedule. If not, then your competing schedules filed in one document, so I can look

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09:39:07AM 1 at one document by February -- March 16th.

9:13AM 2 MR. SHARTLE: Thank you, your Honor.

3 MR. ROSENBERG: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: A couple of other issues I still want to talk about. Obviously, we put in there the deadline for any additional parties, 30 days from today's date or from entry of the order. Also, 30 days for amended pleadings. Initial disclosures, apparently have been done already.

ESI, there was a suggestion from one side -- maybe one individual defendant, I'm not sure if it was all defendants, on a proposed ESI agreement. My default is I'm not going to be here trying to wordsmith the ESI agreement. Unfortunately -- I know the one defendant at least has some thoughts on how that agreement should look like. The reality is, I'm just not going to wordsmith it. My default is the Court's model agreement. And it is my hope that either the parties can agree to the model agreement and/or modifications to it somehow. If not, then I'm just going to default to the model agreement, quite frankly.

But I do want the parties to meet and confer and see if there are certain modifications to the model agreement that they can agree on. So as part of this deadline in three weeks, I will also want you to submit either an

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agreed ESI agreement, or if you don't have one, then I expect at least one party to submit the model agreement, which I will likely then enter at that point in time.

So, again, hopefully you can meet and confer and come up with an agreement to modify the model agreement. But if not, then I expect at least one party to give me the model agreement filled out with the proper action and all that. And then I will just enter that if the parties can't agree to modifications to it.

MR. ROSENBERG: Your Honor, Marc Rosenberg here.

I am not anticipating this will sway anything, but I have certain objections to the current model ESI protocol which was adopted by the court prior to the Zubulake cases and prior to the Supreme Court's overhaul of the civil rules in regard to the amount of discovery that can be done.

In my opinion, which of course doesn't control here, yours does, the model ESI agreement could use an overhaul. I don't think it's the best format. I have successfully used many different agreements with parties rather than the ESI protocol. It's my hope that we can do that here, as well.

THE COURT: My only comment on that is our local civil rules committee from our local Federal Bar

Association just reviewed the model agreement and made changes to it within the last three months, I think.

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MR. ROSENBERG: Oh.

THE COURT: Not that it would be major changes that would address all of your concerns, quite frankly. They looked at it, and they said, we think this is the latest and greatest that we can propose at this time. We are going with it unless, again, the parties think you can change it somehow and agree to it. By all means, go ahead and agree to it. I'm just not going to try to wordsmith it.

I'm not as smart as the committee that was reviewing it. I know some of you individuals probably have your thoughts on why and how it could be tweaked. I don't feel I'm in a position to really do that at this point in time.

MR. ROSENBERG: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Privileged documents, I know there are going to be some issues that were raised in the joint status report that was filed here about privilege, especially because one of the defendants is a law firm and, actually, they will have some arguments about communications that possibly are privileged.

All I'm going to say to that is, I'm not going to enter any type of order that says there is a blanket waiver if there is not compliance with the rules. I think the rules -- Rule 26(b)(5) talks about what needs to be provided in a priv log. I will also say caselaw, if I'm

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not mistaken, says, hey, to the extent the parties are claiming it is privileged, it is their burden to make sure they put forth information to confirm or for the Court at least to evaluate and make a determination as to whether it is in fact privilege communication or work product.

So to the extent you are not able to submit and support the privilege basis, then that's going to be up to you. That means your log better be complete, and it better comply with the rule. Because if you have not completed it and it is not in compliance with the rule, it is very easy for me afterwards to say, you didn't meet the rule -- you didn't meet your burden of proving it was privileged, and it has been waived at that point. I will just -- I am just putting you on notice, make sure you comply with the rule.

But I am not going to enter an order at this point saying, if there is noncompliance it is automatically waived. I will have to look at it on a case-by-case basis, frankly. You are on notice. You better make sure you are supporting the basis for why you are claiming it is privileged with all the information necessary to comply with the rule. Because if it comes in front of me, again, I'm going to say, one way or the other, either it meets the rule and it is privileged or it doesn't meet the rule and you failed to provide enough information to support

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it, so now it has been waived. FYI.

With regard to objections, again, I know there were some comments in there about objections. I think a lot of us just in general -- I think attorneys and judges alike, we don't like those blanket objections, quite frankly. I don't know exactly what they do sometimes, because even though they are blanket objections at the beginning, what does that really mean, depending on what the individual question or interrogatory may be or request may be?

Just make sure you follow the rules, both the interrogatory rule and the request for production rule. They must state -- your objections or grounds must be stated with specificity. So to the extent you are raising objections, you should make sure it is specific as to why that particular request is objected to. Again, if this comes up I will look at it, and if you haven't stated it with specificity, your objection may be waived completely at that point.

All right. By way of background, my normal practice is -- for discovery disputes, my normal practice is for the parties to meet and confer and submit a joint statement of what the dispute is, kind of summarize it, and then tell me. This way we can have a status hearing and hopefully work through those issues.

I have found, in general terms, it is very helpful,

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because it either narrowed down the issues or we are able to resolve the issues by way of a status hearing.

With that said, I think this case is going to be a little bit more complicated, especially when it comes to the issues of possible privilege issues, and possibly some other issues. So I don't know if my standard discovery process is going to work.

I think, though -- I guess I will hear from the parties on this to see what they think, but I think I'm going to bite on the suggestion that the parties should use our Local Rule 37(a) as the means for resolving discovery disputes. This way it's a joint document and I know the parties have met and conferred, they have discussed with each other what their positions are, they have laid it out in one document. And then I can review the motion in one document instead of getting five or six motion -- not motions, but pleadings from each different party, saying, here is why we think the other side is wrong, et cetera. I would rather have it in one document so I am not having to cross-reference different parties' perspectives in different documents.

My suggestion -- not my suggestion, I am going to impose the 37(a) Local Rule requirement for any discovery disputes.

I will hear comments on this, but I think my mind is

o9:48:13AM 1 set. It is up to you if you want to comment.

o9:48:19AM 2 MR. BORISON: No comment from the plaintiff's

THE COURT: That will be the issue then with the discovery disputes. You are required to use 37(a) as the method of bringing those to the Court's attention for resolution.

Those are the only issues that I kind of picked out.

Obviously, some of it has already been resolved by way of asking me to come up with a schedule. Are there other issues that the parties think we need to discuss before we leave today?

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, this is Phillip
Robinson on behalf of the plaintiffs. You just raised the thought in my head, when we are presenting the motions later or other issues, is it your Honor's preference and for ease of the Court if we present the exhibits in some kind of combined appendix, and then the motion papers cite to the appendix pages as opposed to filing a bunch of separate exhibits?

THE COURT: Actually, I have not done that before, I will be honest. But that sounds more feasible in my mind, because you're right, there will be individuals -- I am just thinking about some of my other cases, where stuff is duplicative and unnecessary, because

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one side has already submitted it or a different party submitted it.

How has that worked in your practice that you have seen? Do the parties meet and confer ahead of time to identify all documents that are cross-referenced? How do the parties work it out?

MR. ROBINSON: Typically the parties try to work it out. But then wherever possible they can cite to what is already in the record. There is a case management order I have from another case. We can confer, along with the Court's suggestion, and see if we can provide some language to that that we are all in agreement. I don't think the defendants here disagree with trying to reduce the amount of conflicting exhibits.

THE COURT: I agree. As part of your meet and confer, please do discuss that procedure, see if you can come up with some language that directs the parties on how to submit exhibits when the motions come up. This way everybody is working off one set versus trying to cross-reference the different parties' declaration, and whatnot. That would be very helpful I think to everybody.

MR. ROBINSON: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any other issues that anyone thinks we need to identify?

MR. BORISON: Nothing else from plaintiff, your

09:50:54AM 1	Honor.
09:50:54ам 2	THE COURT: I look forward to receiving no later
09:50:59ам З	than three weeks the proposed schedule, and, likewise, in
09:51:03ам 4	receiving the ESI agreement or document. We will get
09:51:10AM 5	those entered very soon thereafter.
09:51:13AM 6	Thank you, everyone, for being here. I appreciate
09:51:15AM 7	your time. I'm sure we will be discussing this case again
09:51:19AM 8	at some point here in the future.
09:51:22AM 9	MR. ROBINSON: Thank you, your Honor.
09:51:27АМ 10	MS. HENRY: Thank you, your Honor.
09:51:29ам 11	MR. SHARTLE: Thank you, your Honor.
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-Barry L. Fanning, RMR, CRR - Official Court Reporter-

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6	Washington, certify that the foregoing is a true and
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